अनुसार इसका कारण, प्रधान मंत्री जब चुनाव में श्रीनगर के दौरे पर गये थे तब वहां उनका यह कहना था कि सर्दियों में श्रीनगर से जम्मू को सरकार ले जाने क कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इसलिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेश से यह सौ वर्ष की पुरान परम्परा तोड़ रहा हूं। मैं उसी प्रकार जब श्रीनगर में ही सरकार रख रहा हूं ।

मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि सरकार के इस सौतेले व्यवहार के कारण जम्मू में अलगाव की भावना पैदा हो रही है। जम्मू में अलग राज्य की मांग हो रही है । यद्यपि हम इस अलग राज्य की मांग का समर्थन नहीं करते लेकिन इस जम्मू को एक विभागीय विकास परिषद की योजना देकर इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करना चाहिए तथा ज सर्दी में स्थानांतरण की सौ वर्ष पुरानी परम्परा है, उस परम्परा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सर्दी में श्रीनगर से जम्मू में सरकार आने की परम्परा को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के, क्योंकि यह उन्हीं के आदेश से हुआ है, मुख्य मंत्री पर दबाव डालना चाहिए । यही प्रार्थना मैं आपके द्वारा और इस उल्लेख के द्वारा करना चाहता हूं ।

Reported Encroachment on Nine Reserve Forests of Assam by Nagaland

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House some serious development in Assam-Nagaland border. My serious apprehension is about violation of sanctity' of the Constitution and also about a major law and order situation that is likely to arise out of the attempt of the Nagaland Government to include voters from Assam areas in the electoral rolls of Nagaland and setting up of 35 polling stations for 1987 election within Assam areas.

It is clear that the boundary between Assam-Nagaland has been well defined in the State of Nagaland Act 1962 *(Interruption)* .

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab); Sir, during the last two elections, the polling booths have been there. This matter should not be raked up now when elections are being held in Naga land. *(Interruptions).*

SHR1MATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Moreover. in deference to the wishes of the people, Assam Government accepted the just and reasonable recommendation of Sri K. V. K. Sundaram Commission and subsequent refusal by Nagaland and latest violence in Chugaj and at Marrapani is very well known to you all where more than 500 Assamese people lost their lives. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the authority of the Election Com mission should not be challenged. The Election Commission has allowed them.

SHR1MATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVAR-TY: How then Assamese people were killed. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, kindly hear. I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVAR-TY: Since then, many more incidents have taken place threatening the lives and properties of the people.

A team of all-party delegates ineluling Congress-I members, came to Delhi to apprise the Centre in order to avert a serious law and order situation there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude row. *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVAR-TY: It is a matter of deep regret that while the situation in the Assam-Naga-land border has been aggravating steadily the Central Government has virtually remained a silent and indifferent spectator and has done nothing for a reasonable volution. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVAR-TY: I want, Sir, instead of taking a Rip-Van-Winkle type of attitude, the Central

[Shrimati Vijoya Chakravarty]

Government should assume a direct responsibility to bring about a quick solution to the border issue and to ensure that no attempt is made to hold Nagaland Elections within Assam boundary. (*Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): This is not fair.

यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है । आपने या तो इनको बोलने के लिए निमंत्रण नहीं देना चाहिए, और अगर निमंत्रण दिया है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के डिस्टर्बेन्स के कारण उनको बोलने का अवसर ही नहीं मिले, यह गलत बात है ।

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We are not disturbing. I wanted to raise a point of order.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: She has taken her seat. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): .it is not the Central Government, but the Election Commission.. *(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आज इन्हें इलेक्शन कमीशन की याद आ रही है ।

जब हरियाणा के चुनाव का मामला उठाया गया था, तब इलेक्शन कमीशन की याद नहीं आई ।

श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल : यह आप हमको क्या बता रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Advani.

Crisis in Cinema industry due to indefinite strike by U.P. Exhibitors protesting against exorbitant tax rates

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government to the grave unrest prevailing in the film industry because of the issue of Entertainment Tax. Last Sunday, all cinemas in the country downed their shutters in support of the U.P. strike. In U.P. since 16th October, all cinemas have been on an indefinite strike because of the exorbitant rats of Entertainment Tax imposed on them, which is 150 per cent, which is, perhaps, the highest in the country. Sir, I wish to make three points in this connection. Firstly, it must be realised that with the advent of video, with the expansion of television and with video piracy coming in between, I think cinema has become essentially the poor man's entertainment. Therefore, this kind of an approach from the U.P. State Government and from various other State Governments is wrong, and needs to be revised.

Secondly, Parliament must be concerned with this matter. Since 1973-74, our Estimates Committee has been pursuing this issue. In its 58th report the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha had said, "The high rate of tax is pushing the cinema houses beyond the reach of the mon man. What is more disquieting is that no part of tax money collected is being ploughed back in the industry with the result that this policy of high taxation is driving the industry into the hands of those unscrupulous people from whom it needs to be rescued. The Committee feels that there is need for the rationalisation of the rate of Entertainment Tax." Various committees which have gone into the matter in details have suggested modes of rationalisation, 20 per cent, 25 per cent for the lower classes some of them 40 per cent. In Delhi to day *the* rate is 40 per cent. But 150 per cent is absurd. The third point I would like to make is that there is need for a national policy in this regard. It should not be left entirely to the States. The film industry is one of the most important industries in the country. It was in consideration of this that in 1977 a national film policy committee was constiuted. A working group was set up under Shri Shivram Karanth and that Shivram Karanth Committee submitted its report in 1980 or 1981, somewhere there. As far as I am aware, by and large, the Government is in agreement with the report. In that report the working group had said that the